

President or any future President, whether it be President Bush, whether it be President Obama, whether it be the next President of the United States or one of five Presidencies into the future—they should not be able to say: You, Joe American, I am calling you an enemy combatant. I am locking you up. I am assigning your defender—your court attorney if you will. I am deciding the rules of evidence. I am deciding if it is going to be secret. And after I conclude that there is enough evidence because of a partial fingerprint, I am locking you up forever, and there is not a damned thing you can do about it.

Brandon Mayfield was locked up, and he might have been locked up forever if this law had been in place. But the FBI made a mistake. The FBI completely botched the fingerprint comparison. It was Spain that brought it to our attention. Spain kept saying: America, you have the wrong guy. America, you have the wrong fingerprint. And it was Spain that found the right match, and it was finally our own system that said: Yes, we made a mistake, and we are setting Brandon Mayfield free. But under what was done tonight, he may never have seen the light of day outside of his prison. That is not right. It is not, absolutely not a contributor to the security of this country to strip away fair rights of due process, to summon the evidence, to confront your accusers and make sure that a just decision occurs.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

RECOGNIZING WORLD AIDS DAY

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, today is World AIDS Day, a time for us to reflect on one of the worst plagues the world has experienced. This year also marks the 30th anniversary of the first appearance of the disease in the United States.

For three decades this preventable disease has devastated families and communities around the world. It has killed over 25 million people. But there has been a strong global response from the research community, governments, health workers, and patient advocates to fight this disease and save lives. This battle has yielded notable victories, and I am proud of the leadership the United States has demonstrated in the fight against AIDS.

The number of newly infected people in the world is steadily declining. Successful antiretroviral treatments have saved 2.5 million lives in developing countries. Advancements have been made in HIV testing and prevention, and biomedical innovations have created powerful drugs that can transform AIDS from a death sentence into a more manageable chronic disease. Most recently, promising tests in gene therapies and vaccines are giving researchers renewed hope for a way to prevent the spread of HIV. Some scientists are becoming optimistic about the possibility of a cure.

Despite this considerable progress, however, an estimated 34 million peo-

ple in the world are still suffering from AIDS—5 million more than in 2002. Only about half of them have access to ongoing medical treatment that is essential to making HIV/AIDS a manageable disease.

Today President Obama announced two new initiatives that will enable us to build on our successful efforts to combat HIV/AIDS here in America. First, the United States will commit \$15 million to the Ryan White program, which supports HIV clinics around the country. In addition, we will commit \$35 million to State AIDS drug assistance programs.

I commend the President and his administration on these critical new commitments. They represent the next step in America's first-ever National HIV/AIDS Strategy, which the President introduced in 2010. They remind us that AIDS doesn't just affect people in developing countries—1.2 million people are currently living with HIV/AIDS in the United States, and over 600,000 people here have died from this deadly virus.

Thirty years into this epidemic, the burden of the disease in America continues to be disproportionately borne by gay and bisexual men and people of color. While African Americans represent 12 percent of the U.S. population, they account for almost half of all people living with HIV and half of new infections each year.

In the State of Illinois, over 37,000 people have HIV or AIDS. Eighty-three percent of those people make their homes in Chicago. All of these lives depend upon continued Federal commitment to investment in research and treatments.

There is hope. Organizations such as AIDS Foundation Chicago—the umbrella group for HIV/AIDS groups working in Chicago—are dedicated to eliminating the disease in the United States. The ONE Campaign is a grassroots organization that works closely with African leaders and activists to stop the spread of preventable diseases such as HIV/AIDS. These two groups are examples of the many groups of people of conscience who are working to make HIV/AIDS history. The promising new biomedical research in gene therapies and vaccines gives me hope that we can someday eliminate AIDS and in the meantime improve the lives of those who are affected by it both here and abroad. But these important programs depend upon the Federal Government's will and ability to fund them. Unfortunately, these programs are at risk.

The U.N. recently released a progress report on the global response to AIDS. It said:

Financial pressures on both domestic and foreign assistance budgets are threatening the impressive progress to date. Recent data indicating that HIV funding is declining is a deeply troubling trend that must be reversed for the international community to meet its commitments on HIV.

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria—the inter-

national financing institution that invests the world's money into fighting these deadly diseases—has recently announced that the decline in funds is putting the fund in a tough spot. It can't award any new grants until 2014.

As Congress debates the deficit, we should remember that the fight against AIDS has always been a bipartisan effort. It was under the administration of President George W. Bush that PEPFAR—now the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde U.S. Global Leadership against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Act—was created. PEPFAR and other notable programs continue to be strengthened under the Obama administration. Today our President reminded us of this historical bipartisan support. He said:

At a time when so much in Washington divides us, the fight against this disease has united us across parties and across presidents. And it shows that we can do big things when Republicans and Democrats put their common humanity before politics.

We need to cut the deficit, but let's be smart about it. The fact is that every dollar we cut from HIV/AIDS research and treatment this year means additional funding will be required the next year and the next. But this is not just about saving taxpayer dollars, as important as that is. Most of all, this is about saving lives. Every dollar not funded this year will exact a horrible toll. Men, women, and children will die who otherwise could have been saved. People who would have lived longer, healthier lives will have to rely on overly burdened programs such as Medicare and Medicaid just to survive. We must not allow that to happen.

Several years ago, I visited a program in Uganda for women who were dying of AIDS. We sat on the porch, and the women showed me scrapbooks they were making. They were gathering together photos, notes, and other bits of memorabilia about their lives so that their children would have some way to remember them after they died. Their children, playing in the yard, had already lost one parent and were now about to be orphaned. As I sat with those mothers, all of Uganda began to feel like a terminal ward of a hospital—an entire nation waiting to die. That is not true anymore. Today, because of discoveries by scientists and the determination of people of conscience, there is hope in Uganda and other desperately poor nations that have been hit hard by the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

There is also hope here at home. The United States continues to demonstrate its leadership in eliminating HIV/AIDS, but we cannot allow our efforts to fail for lack of funding and support. The elimination of HIV/AIDS is one of our most important commitments to the people of this country and the world, and we ought to keep that promise.

REMEMBERING BISHOP ODIS FLOYD

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, just as a building needs a foundation, every community needs pillars—people who provide strength, inspiration, guidance, and leadership, people to rally around in tough times. Today, the city of Flint, MI, is missing one of its pillars.

Bishop Odis Floyd of New Jerusalem Full Gospel Baptist Church died this week at the age of 71 after a long illness. For more than four decades, he was the spiritual leader of the church he helped his grandfather found. At an imposing 6-foot-6, with a powerful preaching and singing voice, he became known around the country for his stirring sermons and appeared on a number of gospel music albums. Whether in quiet conversation with a church member or in powerful preaching from the pulpit, he was a spiritual giant.

His faith taught him to reach out beyond his church, not just with spiritual guidance but to lend a hand to those in need. The church's charitable and outreach efforts under his leadership have had an enormous impact. They include programs to provide a safe and welcoming place for children; educational efforts; assistance to those who need medical care, food, and clothing; counseling and social work services, and much more.

Bishop Floyd also was a valued adviser to business and community leaders in Flint, in Michigan, and beyond. I was fortunate to visit with him on many occasions, and I valued those visits for his knowledge of the community and the quality of his counsel. His love and concern for Flint ran deep, and no matter the challenge, he was always at the forefront of those looking for solutions. His commitment to his community was profound and provided a shining example to others.

Whether it was in preaching the gospel he felt so deeply or in reaching out to help others, one word sums up the gift Bishop Floyd brought to those around him: hope. "People need hope," he once told an interviewer, "and that's always what I want to give them."

His loss has deprived the community he loved of a strong and steady pillar. It now falls to all those who care about Flint to take up where he left off and to continue his work to improve the city and lives of its citizens.

Many will miss him, but none more than the family he loved: his wife and partner, Brenda; son Anthony; daughters, Nikki and Toyia, who served admirably as an intern in my office; and five grandchildren. Barbara and I send our condolences to them, to the members of New Jerusalem Full Gospel Baptist Church, and to the thousands who have, in ways great and small, been touched by Bishop Floyd's strength, generosity, and faith.

TRIBUTE TO ANDY SWAPP

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, this past August I had the opportunity to visit

Beaver County, Utah, where I met an educator who is working tirelessly to prepare our Nation's youth for success in our transformative economy. This rural area of southwest Utah is home to my State's major energy initiatives, including the largest wind farm in Utah.

In 2001 a local shop teacher, Andy Swapp, observed that Milford, UT could capitalize on the powerful winds in the area. Inspiring his students to learn about renewable energy, the class applied to Utah's anemometer loan program to erect a 20 meter meteorological tower. As the students collected and analyzed the wind data, they attracted the attention of a wind prospector named Curtis Whittaker. Mr. Whittaker was impressed with the preliminary data but more so with the dedication, enthusiasm and accomplishments of eighth grade students. He sent a 50 meter tower to Milford High School for Mr. Swapp and students to construct in the wind-swept desert. Mr. Swapp used the real world project to teach students about wind turbines and power outputs, inspiring students to apply their classroom lessons to developing solutions for affordable, abundant energy. As the commercial wind farm developed, Mr. Swapp's classes were continually relied upon for data collection while receiving training in wind farm maintenance operations. Over the last decade, Mr. Swapp's students participated in all phases of completing Utah's largest commercial wind farm.

Mr. Swapp's dedication to fostering student learning and success is not limited to wind power. His classes at Milford High School won a Rocky Mountain Power "Bluesky" grant to install a 10 kilowatt array of solar panels on a dual axis tracker on the front lawn of the school, and a roof top mounted solar array. The students were allowed to work with the contractor, helping install the \$125,000 system. The students are now monitoring the energy production to compare the dual axis tracker with the standard technology. His classes also participate in national electric race car construction contests.

To broaden the education of his students, Mr. Swapp organized the Milford Renewable Energy Fair. With support from South West Applied Technology College, the fair has grown to include secondary schools from all over the State and major vendors in the industry. Milford High School is also home to the Southwest Renewable Energy Center, which Mr. Swapp helped devise to promote the energy-rich area of Beaver County and Southwest Utah. It is a collaboration of secondary schools, technical colleges, 4-year universities, State-wide economic advancement districts, research and development partnerships and technology commercialization firms. This center connects students to jobs, internships, and scholarships.

Mr. Swapp is an outstanding example of educators bringing learning to life

and helping students envision a sustainable future. Mr. Swapp's students have enrolled in energy and engineering programs at Southern Utah University and Southwest Applied Technology College. They have secured high-skill, high paying jobs in their hometown. Their paths have been inspired by the curiosity, creativity and dedication of their teacher.

Prior to becoming an educator, Mr. Swapp served our country as a career infantry Sergeant in the U.S. Army. Following his service, he returned to Utah to offer rural students the very best in education, to expand their horizons, and to foster a positive attitude for their future. Mr. Swapp has been an example to his students by completing an Associate of Science, AS, from Dixie State College, a Bachelor of Science from Southern Utah University, and a Master of Science from Utah State University.

Mr. President, I was really impressed with what I experienced in meeting Andy. I wanted to highlight the important, innovative work of a successful educator engaged in leading our Nation into the future.

WORLD AIDS DAY

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. President, musicians Bono and Alicia Keys are in Washington, DC, today to meet with Presidents Obama, Clinton, and Bush about what is next in the global battle against AIDS. They note that we are reaching a tipping point on combating HIV/AIDS worldwide, which is why they and many others, including myself, believe continued U.S. leadership is critical.

It is fitting that this gathering is taking place today—World AIDS Day. We all should remember that HIV/AIDS has claimed the lives of more than 550,000 Americans so far, while 1.1 million others are living with the disease.

Florida has been hit particularly hard: about 100,000 people are living with HIV/AIDS. Florida has the longest waiting list of low-income residents waiting for assistance with the high cost of lifesaving medications. More than 3,000 Floridians are on that list; and, alarmingly, the number could grow as the State considers cutting more than 1,600 who already are in the government-backed program.

Federal, State, and local governments must understandably tighten their belts. But focusing on such short-term savings is horribly shortsighted. For several reasons, these cuts will only lead to higher costs to taxpayers in the long run—cases will become more difficult to manage, transmission rates are likely to increase, and patients will more frequently need expensive care in emergency rooms and hospitals.

We must also remain committed to the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief globally. Among the goals are to prevent more than 12 million new HIV infections and provide